

# The Watchman and Southron.

THE SUMTER WATCHMAN, Established April, 1880.

"Be Just and Fear not—Let all the ends Thou Aims't at be thy Country's. Thy God's and Truth's."

THE TRUE SOUTHRON, Established June, 1888.

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## RIOT IN WINSTON-SALEM.

### ALLEGED CRIMES OF NEGRO CAUSE OF TROUBLE.

Troops Sent From Camp Greene. Charlotte—Five Persons Killed, Many Injured.

Winston-Salem, N. C., Nov. 17.—The death toll in the riot here tonight which followed efforts of a mob to storm the city jail and lynch a negro prisoner had been increased at midnight to five—a girl spectator and a fireman and three negroes. The police believe that a detailed search tomorrow will show that at least seven persons and maybe more were killed.

Upwards of a score of persons are believed to have been injured, five or six of them seriously. They are mostly white and include two members of the home guard who were called out when the mob made its second visit to the jail after shooting a negro and accidentally wounding a white prisoner.

Winston-Salem, N. C., Nov. 17.—At least two persons are known to have been killed and probably a score of others injured, several seriously, in a riot here tonight which resulted from the efforts of a mob of several thousand men to storm the city jail and lynch a negro accused of shooting J. E. Childress and Sheriff Flint and attacking Mrs. Childress last night.

This city is tonight in the hands of a mob and excitement runs high. About 5 o'clock a mob stormed the jail and are said to have shot to death the negro charged with having committed an assault last night on a white woman.

Later it was said the negro shot in the jail was not the right man and the mob again formed in front of the city hall. The mayor addressed them and implored the citizens to disperse. The fire alarm was rung and the fire companies responded.

A line of hose was run out and the water was turned on the crowd. Indiscriminate shooting then ensued. One young member of the home guards fell, shot through the breast, and a young girl also was more or less seriously wounded.

The known dead are: Rachael Levi, a young woman bystander, and Robert Young, a fireman.

The more seriously injured include Margaret George, Linwood Hecker, John Rumpel, citizens, and Frank O'Brien and R. T. Hawley, members of the home guard; Charles White, shot and seriously hurt; Jules Smith, Cecil Alley, J. J. Adams.

Five of the more seriously injured, including two members of the home guards, were taken to hospitals, but many others were treated at home. The total number injured was not known and the police would not even hazard an estimate.

The mob first formed this afternoon about 3.30 o'clock stormed the jail. Three shots were fired and the negro accused of shooting the two men and attacking Mrs. Childress was seriously wounded, while a white prisoner named Tragg also was hit in the arm by a stray bullet.

After some difficulty the police succeeded in clearing the crowd out of the building and then the mayor called out the Home Guards. Quiet reigned for a time, but later the report went around that the negro shot was not man that had been sought. By midnight the mob had reformed and started marching to the jail, which was surrounded by Home Guards.

Hardware stores were broken into and revolvers, shotguns and other weapons and ammunition taken. As the mob marched it increased in size and when its objective was reached it numbered several thousand. The mayor sought to address the crowd, but could not be heard. In the meantime fire companies had arrived and when the mob broke for the jail the firemen turned water on them.

Firing immediately followed and Young was shot dead. A bullet hit Miss Levi, who was watching nearby. The Home Guards answered the volley but the mob quickly overpowered them and went into the jail. Two members of the guard were badly hurt by being thrown bodily down a stairway which they were guarding.

Apparently the mob did not find the negro it sought, for no more of the prisoners were fired upon. After an hour or more the mob left the jail and started marching through the business section of the town. Gradually it broke into groups and for a time it was feared that there would be a race riot as some of the groups headed for the negro quarter.

According to the police, the negroes were killed in the outlying districts, where indiscriminate shooting continued for several hours after the mob had dispersed, following a pitched battle between it and the home guards and firemen, who turned the hose on the crowd when it rushed the jail the second time.

At midnight the worst of the trouble seemed to be over and the police expected to have the situation in hand by the time the troops from Raleigh and Charlotte reach here early tomorrow.

### ALBERT ENTERS GHENT.

Belgian City Gives King and Family Enthusiastic Welcome.

Ghent, Wednesday, Nov. 13.—King Albert, his wife and son, made their official entrance into Ghent today. The party moved through cheering throngs and showers of roses and chrysanthemums.

## DISABNDING THE ARMY.

### 200,000 TO BE TURNED LOOSE IN TWO WEEKS.

When Movement Gets Well Under Way Men Will Quit Army at the Rate of 30,000 Daily—Boys in France Will Be Coming Back by February—Rainbow Division May Be Among First to Return.

Washington, Nov. 16.—Movement of the American troops across the Atlantic has stopped entirely and demobilization of troops in cantonments and camps at home is under way.

Gen. March, chief of staff, made this announcement today, outlining the war department's plans in answer to questions the country has been asking since the day the armistice was signed and it became apparent that the war was over. He said orders already issued would send 200,000 men back to civil life within two weeks, and that when the program was in full swing about 30,000 would quit the army daily.

Fighting divisions of Gen. Pershing's army in France will be demobilized as fast as possible in their home communities. The chief of staff would make no prediction as to when the first division would start home. It appears probable however, that the flow of returning troops can be in full tide before February.

Some officers regard it as possible that certain divisions may be recalled in advance of the general return movement. Gen. March indicated that the Forty-second (Rainbow) division, because it is composed of men from twenty-six States and in recognition of the fighting record it has made in France would be marked for special treatment. The Twenty-sixth (New England National Guard) and the Forty-first (Sunset) divisions are in the same class so it would not cause surprise if these three organizations should be designated by Gen. Pershing as the first to return. With six weeks of 1918 left it is possible they may be home before New Year's Day.

Supplementing Gen. March's statement Secretary Baker said it would not be necessary to maintain all the existing cantonments for demobilization purposes and that a study was now being made of those desirable for that purpose. The others, with all the divisional camps, he indicated, will be abandoned as soon as the men now occupying them have been mustered out.

The demobilization will be carried out in the following order:

First, development battalions, 71 in number and comprising 98,199 men; second, conscientious objectors not under arrest; third, spruce production division; fourth, central training schools for officers with some modifications; fifth, United States guards, now numbering 135,000 men; sixth, railway units; seventh, depot brigades; eighth, replacement units; ninth, combat divisions.

"We have in the United States now something like 1,700,000 men and to muster out a force of that kind, of course, will take some time," said Gen. March. "Each man has to be examined physically, his final accounts made so that the men may get compensation they are entitled to. Blank forms are being shipped to the various camps for use as these orders go into effect."

"The orders that have already been issued affect some 200,000 men. I expect to muster them out in two weeks. When the machine is in full operation we expect to release 30,000 men a day."

"In handling this problem of demobilization one of the features which had to be considered was the subsequent retaining of men for the regular army, or what will be the regular army, when congress passes laws reorganizing that part. When the war broke out there were only a limited number of such men in the service, and the great number of men who filled out these units were men who voluntarily enlisted for the period of the war. So we have offered these men who came in for the period of the war the option of reenlisting if they care to."

"We have offered an immediate honorable discharge with a furlough of one month upon reenlistment and we propose to ask congress to give every single man who has been honorably discharged one month's pay, whatever his grade is, as a bonus. Every man who is discharged from the army is entitled to wear his uniform for a period of three months; that is a very necessary thing because the releasing to civil life of three or four million men makes it impossible to clothe in civilian clothes so great a number."

"As men are discharged, we take up the question of the officers. Officers who want to apply for commissions in the regular army will be considered; officers who want to put themselves in a class where they can be used for future military operations, will be offered commissions in the reserve corps. The rest of them will be discharged."

"I have cabled Gen. Pershing to return to the United States or troop transports all the men who are casualties or convalescents, sick and wounded, who are able to be moved and these men will come in a steady flow across the Atlantic before the larger number come back as units."

"With reference to casualties in the American expeditionary forces, I cabled Gen. Pershing to report in plain English and not to code, so as to save time, the name of every man killed, wounded and missing up to the time of the armistice not hitherto reported."

We are also expecting to hear that John Barleycorn would be willing to negotiate an "honorable peace."

## AS HONORED GUEST.

### DUTCH GOVERNMENT INSULTS CIVILIZATION BY HONORING BEAST OF BERLIN.

Attitude of Holland is That William Hohenzollern is a Distinguished Foreigner Who Has a Claim for Protection.

Amerongen, Wednesday, Nov. 14.—William Hohenzollern has not been interned by the Netherlands government. He is regarded rather as a distinguished foreigner who has sought refuge in Holland and who has a claim to protection. Presumably he is free to go where he likes, but the fact that his suit has actually been interned restricts his movement.

### STILL LENDING MONEY.

United States Furnishing Money for the Allies.

Washington, Nov. 16.—By extending a credit of seven millions to the Czechoslovak national council today, the treasury added the tenth dollar national among the allies. Great Britain today was given a new credit of two hundred millions, Italy fifty millions, and Belgium nine millions.

## CAN GERMANY PAY?

### INVESTIGATION BEING MADE OF FINANCIAL CONDITION OF COUNTRY.

Government Will Find Out How Much Huns Are Able to Pay for Damage Done During Their War on Civilization.

Washington, Nov. 18.—A study of Germany's financial condition has been undertaken by government agencies, with the view of throwing light on the nation's ability to pay big sums as reparation for the devastation of invaded countries. Germany's national debt is represented mainly by war bonds held within the empire, estimated now at nearly 35 billion or more than two-fifths of the estimated national wealth of eighty billions.

### WANT AMERICAN TROOPS.

U. S. Soldiers Urged to Start Toward Rhine at Once.

With the American Armies in Eastern France, Friday, Nov. 15.—(By the Associated Press.)—Officials and civilians in villages in German occupied territory are sending many messages to headquarters here urging that American troops start toward the Rhine as soon as possible. It is feared that after the German move back there will be trouble caused by stragglers.

Most of these messages have been sent through French and Italian soldiers who have been released from German prisons. These prisoners of war are reaching the American line in large numbers.

A note reaching the headquarters of the First American army today was written by a village priest. He said the German soldiers had been celebrating the signing of the armistice and his parishioners feared that their lives would be in danger if the Americans failed to arrive soon.

Several German officers have approached the American front line during the last few days asking what is to be done with war material left behind, according to the terms of the armistice. A German aviation officer asked today where the planes of his squadron are to be delivered. All these queries are answered by a statement that a commission is considering the question and that notification will soon be sent to the Germans.

Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of the president, visited Verdun this morning. She then went to Monsieville, where only bare walls remain. She passed Belancourt, which for years was No Man's Land, and now appears like a pile of crushed rock and went on to Montfaucon, which commands a view of the country for miles in all directions. The weather is clear and cold.

### NEW TIME ZONES.

Government Fixes New Boundaries of Time Zones.

Washington, Nov. 18.—New official boundaries for time zones in the United States, unifying the existing lines and moving them slightly westward were announced today, effective on January 1st next. The line separating eastern and central zones goes through Franklin, N. C. Atlanta, Macon, Americus, Albany, Thomasville, north boundary of Florida to River Junction and the Appalachicola River to the Gulf.

### MARCHING TO THE RHINE.

American Soldiers Will Soon Take New Watch on The Rhine.

With American Army, Lorraine, Sunday, Nov. 17.—Early tomorrow morning the American advance toward the Rhine will be resumed and another big step on the road to the rear of Germany will be taken. Today's advance went without a hitch. A deep silence broods over this area, the people having been nearly all moved out by the German.

### ARRIVES IN HOLLAND.

Former German Empress Takes Airplane Journey.

Amsterdam, Nov. 18, 11.24 A. M.—The former German Empress has arrived in Holland, making the trip by airplane, according to the Zeeuwsche correspondent of the Telegraph.

## GERMAN WARSHIP TORPEDOED

### CREW REFUSED TO SURRENDER TO REVOLUTIONISTS AND ATTEMPTED TO ESCAPE.

The Entire Crew of More Than Three Hundred, Including Many Cadets, Perished.

Berne, Nov. 16.—The German warship Weisbaden refused to surrender to the revolutionists and tried to escape to neutral waters. It was pursued and torpedoed by revolutionist warships. The entire 330 men, including many cadets perished, according to the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger.

### NAVAL CONFERENCE HELD.

German Officers Meet With British Commander to Arrange Surrender of Fleet.

London, Friday, Nov. 15.—The preliminary discussions over the turning over of the German fleet were held tonight at Rosyth, on the Firth of Forth, Scotland. If there is no hitch the discussions probably may end with Saturday's meeting. A delegation of American officers will be present at the surrender of the German high seas fleet.

## McADOO TO HANDLE ROADS.

### TO POOL FACILITIES WHILE GOVERNMENT CONTROL LASTS, 21 MONTHS AFTER PEACE.

Question of Government Control or Private Ownership Depends on Results.

Washington, Nov. 15.—Regarding the ending of hostilities Director General McAdoo intends to continue to unify railroad operations and pool facilities throughout the period of government control, which under the law will end twenty-one months after peace is formally declared. This policy it was stated today, has been adopted definitely, and the railroad administration will not limit its changes in the interest of economy to those contributing directly to winning the war.

Mr. McAdoo, together with other observers of the development of government policies, is represented as believing that on the showing made by the railroads under unified control during the next year or two depends settlement of the issue of permanent government control and ownership, or of restoration of private management.

Without attempting at this time to take a definite stand on this question, the director general, it is said, plans to make government operation show the best results possible, in service to shippers and travelers, rates and treatment of employees. Instead of considering any proposed reform in the light of necessity as a war measure, he will regard it from the standpoint of whether it will improve transportation conditions for the nation's business in the future. The director general hopes reforms such as pooling of facilities, short hauling and standardizing or unifying operations and accounting practices will result in material economies in another year and that ultimately this will mean rate reductions or extensions to improve service.

The railroad administration's policy, it was learned, will be to minimize the influence of State laws and regulations over rates, but to seek the advice and cooperation of State railway or utilities commission on police matters.

### BELGIANS RECLAIM BRUSSELS

Hun Forces Withdrew Friday and Belgians Entered City Saturday Morning.

Paris, Nov. 16.—Belgian advance guards entered Brussels Saturday morning. The German troops began moving out of the Belgian capital Friday and are now nine miles away.

### REDUCE WAR TAXES.

Senate Committee Adopts McAdoo's Plan.

Washington, Nov. 16.—Secretary McAdoo's recommendation for the downward revision of the revenue bill to about six billions was formally adopted today by the senate finance committee.

### MONUMENT TO AMERICANS.

France Will Invite Wilson to Lay Corner-stone.

Paris, Nov. 15.—(British Wireless Service.)—President Wilson will be invited to lay the cornerstone of the proposed monument at the mouth of the Gironde river commemorative of the help given to France by the United States in the war.

A national fund for the purpose has been started and now amounts to 300,000 francs.

### LANSING ANSWERS SOFT.

Requests That Germans Not Confine Their Appeals to U. S.

Washington, Nov. 15.—Secretary Lansing announced today that he had acknowledged receipt of the message of Dr. Solf asking for a hastening of the peace convention in view of threatened famine in Germany, and had requested that the Germans not confine their appeals to the United States alone, but address them also to the allied governments.

Germany's system seems to be to offer as a peace inducement something that Poch has made her do already.—New York Tribune.

## TO BRING ARMY HOME.

### HURLEY SAYS SHIPS WILL BE PROVIDED FOR PURPOSE.

Chairman of Shipping Board, Sailing for Europe with Herbert Hoover Today, Has Mission of Returning Men in Army to United States.

New York, Nov. 15.—Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the United States shipping board, announced here today on the eve of his departure for Europe that the government intends to return to this country speedily a large part of the American expeditionary forces. The purpose of Mr. Hurley's trip to Europe is to arrange the details for their transportation.

To offset the loss of transport tonnage through the withdrawal of British ships hitherto engaged in carrying American soldiers overseas, Mr. Hurley hopes to utilize 25 or 30 German and Austrian lines, with accommodations for 4,000 men each. In compensation for the "loan" of these vessels, he said, food would be sent to the people of central Europe on their return voyages.

Mr. Hurley said the shipping board would be able to bring troops back at the rate of 300,000 a month, "if the war department wants them returned as fast as that." He would meet General Pershing at American field headquarters, he added, to discuss the details of their homecoming.

While he will go abroad with Herbert Hoover, federal food administrator, to cooperate in arrangements for the shipment and distribution of foodstuffs to the regions liberated under the armistice terms and in a degree later to be determined to Germany and Austria, Mr. Hurley said his mission had primarily to do with "getting the boys back home."

Convalescent wounded, including many who would have returned to the battle front had the war continued, would be the first troops brought out of France, he said. They would be followed by units of various branches of the service, following plans already partly worked out by Secretary Baker and the general staff.

On future developments in the internal affairs of Germany and Austria and their relations with the allies, the shipping official added, together with the trend of European events in general, would depend the number of troops to be brought to this country within the next few months, but he was preparing, he stated, to transport large contingents.

There are 67 transports flying the American flag, Mr. Hurley said, and it is hoped that these, with German and Austrian liners, which he anticipates using temporarily, will suffice to bring American soldiers home as rapidly as the military authorities desire. If their capacity proves inadequate, he added, the shipping board has 125 double deck cargo vessels, some of which can be transformed for transport work. He is reluctant, however to withdraw these from freight service except in an emergency.

Mr. Hurley said he would take up with the allied maritime transport council in London, which would in turn confer with the German and Austrian maritime authorities, the question of utilizing some of the idle tonnage of the central powers. There were 15 liners at Hamburg and Bremen, he stated, and ten or 15 in Austrian ports which could carry in the aggregate 100,000 men on each voyage to American ports, returning with food or other necessary cargoes.

British transports, he stated, which have carried 60 per cent. of the American troops bound overseas since the military program was increased last summer, will be utilized to convey British dominion and colonial troops back to their home countries.

Mr. Hurley said that present plans call for his return with Mr. Hoover before Christmas. They will sail on the Olympic tomorrow, going first to London for a three days' conference with food and shipping officials. From there they will go to Paris to meet authorities of the allied and American governments in direct touch with the rationing and shipping situation on the continent.

Commenting on the government's plan to continue the emergency shipbuilding program to help make up the world's deficit of 20,000,000 tons brought about through the ravages of war, Mr. Hurley said American yards will produce 150 vessels of 1,000,000 tons aggregate during November and December. Another 450,000 tons of cargo carriers would be released, he added, by completion on or before January 1 of voyages in the nitrate trade, which will be discontinued as a result of the cessation of munitions making on a large scale.

Mr. Hurley declared that his board hopes to return ships in the service of the war department and vessels under its own charter engaged in government trade to the regular commercial channels within a year. The shipping board would continue, he asserted, its policy of paying American wages and would conduct a country-wide propaganda to attract men to the merchant marine. A feature of this plan, he said, is the preparation of a textbook on ships and shipping, which will be introduced in the public schools.

"Having spent billions in building an American merchant marine," declared Mr. Hurley, "with ships equipped with quarters fit for Americans, we propose to carry on the work we have begun. All we ask is that manufacturers take advantage of their opportunity and provide the cargoes necessary to keep those vessels at sea."

He predicted that within five years 1,000,000 men will be engaged in operating the merchant fleet, including officers and seamen, shipyard workers and men and women in factories making marine equipment.

## TURMOIL IN BERLIN.

### AFFAIRS OF GOVERNMENT IN STATE OF CHAOS.

Premier Ebert Declares, However, That Majority of People Support Authorities.

Amsterdam, Saturday, Nov. 16.—Berlin newspapers and dispatches reaching here indicate that there is great confusion in Germany owing to the formation by the Spartacus group of a new political party which has reduced the strength of the Independent Socialists. How strong this new party will be is not known.

The so-called executive council of the workmen's and soldiers' council has followed the Berlin garrison's demand by "temporarily" rescinding its order for the formation of a civilian rear guard. There is reason to believe that the executive council, despite the fact that Captain von Beersfeld was forced to leave it because he was considered too radical, is still more socialistic and radical than the larger council, from which it has its commission.

That the bulk of the soldiers themselves refused to countenance Bolshevik methods again has been demonstrated at a meeting in the reichstag building of delegates from all the soldiers' councils in Berlin and delegates of similar councils elsewhere. The Berlin soldiers are united firmly against Dr. Karl Liebknecht. They declared he had been thrown out of the barracks owing to his repeated efforts to deliver incite speeches.

Premier Ebert in addressing the meeting declared that a vast majority of the people supported the government. The government had nothing to fear from the troops at the front, but that many men from rear positions who are hurrying home are causing disorder in Baden and Wurttemberg.

The premier added that the United States would help feed the Germans but that order must be maintained. Telegraphers get wages raised.

McAdoo Orders Advance of 13 Cents Per Hour—Order Involves Aggregate Increase of About \$30,000,000 for the Year.

Washington, Nov. 16.—Railroad telegraphers' wages were advanced by order of Director General McAdoo today to thirteen cents an hour above the rate prevailing last January 1st. Eight hours hereafter is to be considered a day's work and overtime will be paid at the rate of time and a half.

This order, involving aggregate increases of about \$30,000,000 a year, applies to between 60,000 and 70,000 employees, including telegraphers, telephone operators, agent-telegraphers, agent-telephoners, tower men, lever men, tower and train directors, block operators and staff men. It does not apply to telephone switchboard operators. A separate wage order will be issued next week applying to railroad agents who are not telegraphers.

The order meets partly the request of the order of railroad telegraphers for advances and will tend through the provision for time and a half pay for overtime to cut down the long hours of employment.

### GERMAN TROOPS CLASH.

Streets in Brussels the Scene of Fighting.

Paris, Nov. 16.—Conditions in Brussels on Tuesday and Wednesday were as disturbed as on Sunday and Monday owing to many clashes between German troops, says the Bruges correspondent of L'Informa-tion. In a fight in which machine guns were used, at the northern railway station, twenty soldiers were killed.

Automobiles loaded with soldiers and carrying red flags paraded up and down the boulevards. Officers were driven from the streets and those found hiding in private houses were killed.

The governor and his suite, the correspondent adds, are believed to have escaped, but of the officers attached to the staff of the local commander many were assassinated. The Belgian population took no part in the disturbance.

### ELEVEN STATES GO OVER.

Officials of War Work Campaign Extend Time.

New York, Nov. 16.—With \$108,405,408 on hand towards its revised goal of \$250,000,000, officials of the united war work campaign announced tonight that the drive, scheduled to end next Monday, would be continued until Wednesday night.

This decision, it was explained, was reached after receipt of hundreds of requests from all parts of the country demanding an extension of time because two days of the campaign were virtually lost as a result of peace celebrations.

Eleven States have passed their quotas, according to telegrams received at national headquarters, but pending official confirmation none of the reports have been recognized. The official report issued tonight showed the nation's total divided as follows:

"Eastern Army Department \$38,886,974; Northeastern Department \$10,601,136; Central Department \$42,337,977; Southeastern Department \$5,515,901; Southern Department \$5,225,380; Western Department \$5,367,887.